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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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REPUBLICANS

LAND TUESDAY

ONLY THREE CONTESTS MADE IN COUNTY ELECTION BY DEMOCRATS.

G. O. P. GAINS GENERAL

Good Increase in Republican Strength is Shown—Louisville Goes To Republicans.

Reports from the various counties and cities of the country where elections were held Tuesday indicate that had it been a Presidential election year the Republicans would have swept the country with majorities never before given in the country's history.

The total vote in Kentucky is not yet available, but the Republicans have simply overwhelmed the Democrats in the city and county elections. Daviess county, that never before elected a Republican county official, elected a Republican Sheriff by more than 800 majority, and a Republican County Judge by 300 majority. In Louisville Weissinger Smith, a Republican, defeated Cronan, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by nearly three thousand, carrying the entire city ticket to victory with him. Jefferson county, which includes the city of Louisville, also went Republican, electing the entire county ticket. Such rock-ribbed Democratic counties as Daviess, Jefferson, McCracken, Calloway and dozens of other counties elected Republican officials. Hancock, Breckenridge and Grayson counties gave Republican majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000. Measured by the result elsewhere throughout the State the presumption is that had the Democratic ticket gone on the ballot in Ohio county, and the Republicans taken an interest in the race the county would have given the Republican ticket more than 1,000 majority.

East and north the same story comes of unbroken Republican majorities of overwhelming significance. This result is only the handwriting on the wall of what will happen in the Congressional elections next year.

At the election in Ohio county Tuesday the Democrats voted only for Superintendent, Sheriff and County Clerk. Howard's majority over Shultz was 135, Bratcher's majority over Bennett 531, and Blankenship's majority over Robertson was 485. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected without opposition.

The official count will be made today, and we shall publish the result by precincts next week.

HARTFORD AND OWENSBORO ROAD TO FAIL UNLESS RIGHT OF WAY IS GIVEN AT ONCE

At the Fiscal Court session today, it was decided that unless the little strips of right of way, including the necessary borrow pits, were immediately given over to the county authorities, so that work may be resumed on the road by next Monday morning, attention would be turned at once to some other inter-county road where the people really want a road and are willing to give all the right of way needed. This action was taken because of the attitude of the State Road Department, which requires that questions of right of way be settled before the work starts.

JOHN F. Hylan.

New York, Nov. 6.—Mayor-elect Hylan began his career in New York as a tracklayer on the old Kings county elevated railroad at a wage of \$1.50 a day. When the road was completed he was given a job as fireman of one of its little steam locomotives which drew the trains in the pioneer days of elevated railroads here. He later was promoted to engineer and is credited with having taken out the first train on the day of the great blizzard in 1888. A few weeks later he married the girl to whom he had become engaged while still working on his father's farm near Hunter, Greene county.

Soon after his marriage young

Hylan decided to study law. As a preliminary, he attended a business college and then entered the New York Law School, studying days and working a "run" on the elevated road at night. He was discharged by the railroad company when an inspector found him studying in his cab. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and began practice in Brooklyn.

Hylan was appointed a city magistrate by Mayor McClellan in 1906 and was appointed a County Judge of Kings county by Gov. Glenn late in 1913. The following year he was elected to the same office by a plurality of 27,000, running as a Democrat.

BIG WAGE INCREASES GRANTED TO MINERS

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5.—Increases averaging \$1.40 a day have been granted to employees in Kentucky and West Virginia of the Consolidated Coal Company, the largest employer of mine labor in the two States, according to an announcement today. The increase is effective from November 1, and is to obtain during the period of the war, unless peace has not been declared two years from next April, in which event a new schedule will be necessary. Many thousands of men are affected.

The Consolidated Coal Company operates scores of mines in Kentucky and West Virginia, and has over a million acres of land under lease. All money accruing from fines under the Garfield system will go to the Red Cross, it was announced.

SUFFRAGIST IN A SELF-STARVING ROLL

MISS ALICE PAUL REFUSES TO EAT UNLESS BETTER FOOD GIVEN MILITANTS.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The first hunger strike in the American agitation for votes for women is under way.

Alice Paul, national chairman of the Woman's Party, now doing a seven months' sentence in jail here for picketing the White House, is the strikee, and tonight she had been in the jail hospital without food for the preceding twenty-four hours, stolidly threatening to starve herself to death unless her six compatriots, serving time for the same offense, get better food.

So far the jail officials are taking the strike calmly and waiting for Miss Paul to get hungry enough to eat. Forcible feeding has not been discussed as yet. But inasmuch as Miss Paul made somewhat of a record for herself as a hungry striker in an English jail several years ago while militating with Mrs. Pankhurst, headquarters of the woman party is quite confident that she will give the prison officials a surprise if they expect her to yield quickly.

Miss Paul blames food. Miss Paul, a slight, little woman, weighing about ninety pounds and of delicate constitution, was taken to the hospital last night, because she was ill. Miss Paul said she was ill because of bad food, bad air and no exercise. Woman's party officials say the other militants have been getting a course diet principally of salt pork and cabbage at the rate of eighteen times in thirteen days. When Miss Paul was taken to the hospital she was offered a diet including milk and eggs and without the salt pork and cabbage, but she announced she would have none of it unless her sisters got the same.

Tonight, Dr. Cora Smith King, Miss Paul's physician, who was permitted to attend her, issued a bulletin saying Miss Paul was much thinner than when she entered the jail, October 22, was refusing food, and would not touch a morsel until she and her companions were accorded the same treatment as seventeen murderers who have the privilege of special food, air, exercise and the newspapers.

Opposed to Slow Starvation. "If we are to be starved, I prefer to be starved at once," was the message Miss Paul sent out to the workers. "There is no use giving us special food today and not to-morrow simply to keep us alive as long as possible."

Altho the militants have announced

OLD GENERALS WHO ARE MAKING THINGS HUM AT THE FRONT



they will not resume picketing the White House until Congress reconvenes in December they consider that a hunger strike is a sufficient climax for the present at least, to their efforts to induce President Wilson to endorse woman suffrage by constitutional amendment.

U. S. PATROL BOAT SUNK; 21 AMERICANS MISSING

Washington, Nov. 6.—The American patrol boat Alcedo was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war-zone early Monday morning, and one officer and twenty enlisted men are missing. The Alcedo, a converted yacht, carried a crew of seven officers and eighty-five men.

The Navy Department announced the disaster to-night in this statement:

"The Navy Department has been advised by Vice Admiral Sims that at 1:30 a. m., November 5, the American patrol boat Alcedo, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. One officer and twenty men are missing. The ship sank in four minutes after being struck. Several vessels were searching for possible survivors at the time the report was made. The Alcedo carried a crew of seven officers and eighty-five men."

"HALF NUMBERS" FOR THOSE WHO FAILED TO REGISTER

Washington, November 4.—Persons who have been convicted of failure to register under the selective draft will immediately be examined for service by the local boards. Provost Marshal General Crowder today issued a modification of the regulations imposing this practice.

It will obviate the necessity of assigning serial numbers to those persons and certifying them to the adjutant general of the State. Instead, such persons will be given a "half number," which will assure their immediate examination.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Andrew Bates, 22, Balzstown, to Josie Stewart, 18, White Run.

Wayne Tinsley, 19, Simmons, to Mary C. Hunter, 20, McHenry.

Press Wilson, 70, Olaton, to Victoria Basham, 71, Rosine.

Claude Hurt, 19, Olaton, to Lellie White, 19, Olaton.

Calvin Stevens, 26, Olaton, to Cliffie Brown, 28, Horse Branch.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

The Democratic candidates failed to file with the County Court Clerk their certificates of nomination as is required by law October the 20th. Two days later they went before Judge Slack at Owensboro, and prayed for a mandatory injunction to compel the Clerk to place their names upon the ballot. Judge Slack ruled that Blankenship had properly performed his legal duty in declining to place the names of the Democratic candidates on the ballot. The Democrats went immediately to the Court of Appeals and asked for a reversal of Judge Slack's decision. That Court held that the cause as presented to, and determined by Judge Slack was not appealable. The Democrats then, taking advantage of Judge Slack's absence from his district, went before Judge Rhea, of the Russellville district, asking for an order similar to the one already denied by Judge Slack. Barkis was willing and the order was granted. Then the Republicans went to the Court of Appeals for relief from the Barkis order, which was immediately granted, the Court again holding that the law requiring candidates to file their certificates of nomination fifteen days before the date of the election was mandatory, and that Blankenship had no legal right to place the names of the Democratic candidates on the ballot.

MRS. JOSEPHINE PARK.

Mrs. Josephine Park died at her home here on last Sunday at 3:30 p. m., as a result of uremic poison combined with hypostatic pneumonia. Mrs. Park was noted for her amiable disposition and christian character. Deceased, whose maiden name was Craig, was born in Grayson county 74 years, 7 months and 15 days prior to her death. She married James A. Park at an early age, to which union 14 children were born, eleven of whom are living: John H. Joe E. Herbert A., Sherman A., W. W., Clinton T. and E. Y. Park, seven sons and the following daughters, Mrs. Florence Allen, Mrs. Katie Park, Miss Emma Park and Mrs. J. B. Tappan.

Decedent was, and had been, for years a member of the M. E. church. Funeral services conducted by Rev. Harper, assisted by Rev. A. D. Litchfield, took place at the Beulah church, Beda, after which her remains were consigned to rest in the burial grounds at that place.

PLANS NEGRO EMPIRE AFTER WAR IS OVER

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.—After the war Rev. C. F. Chechzie, Abyssinian priest, lecturer and preacher for the negroes of America and the world, would form a nation for negroes in Africa.

In a sermon at the St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church here, he told the congregation, "The doctrine after this war will be the men of color shall be drawn out of every nation and found an empire of their own in Africa."

"A million men," he said, "from Africa and other countries belonging to the black race have volunteered their services already in this world war against autocracy and greed."

Federal Troops Defeated.

Presido, Texas, Nov. 6.—In a fight between Mexican troops from the Ojinaga garrison and Villa followers yesterday near Barancas, opposite Indo, Texas, the Federal troops were defeated and thirty-five driven across the American border, according to a report received here to-night. The Villa men captured sixty-five horses, a quantity of guns and ammunition.

Lunacy Trial.

T. C. Snell, a young farmer of Williams Mines, was brought to Hartford Wednesday, and in a trial in Judge Wilson's court was adjudged a lunatic, and ordered sent to the Asylum at Hopkinsville. Mr. Snell suffered a stroke on his head several years ago, and his present mental condition is due to that accident.

VILLA MEN KILL 125 PASSENGERS

RAIDERS FIRE VOLLEYS INTO TRAIN, THEN ROB ALL ON BOARD.

Juarez, Mex., Nov. 6.—With blood-stained floors, shattered windows and coaches crowded with frightened Mexican men, women and children who were shivering, half naked in the bullet broken seats; the Mexican Central passenger train arrived here to-night. One hundred and twenty-five soldiers and passengers were killed on the train.

The peon passengers were still so badly frightened they could only tell disconnected stories of what occurred Sunday morning on the desert fifty miles south of Chihuahua City. The locomotive and two cars of the train were completely wrecked by the dynamite which had been placed on the track. The sixty train guards from the Federal garrison at Torreón were either killed during the attack or executed soon after. Every one on the train was robbed and made to disrobe, even the clothing of the women and children having been taken by the Villa followers for their camp followers.

Silver Bullion Missing.

The messenger for a large American company in Mexico is missing and the \$100,000 worth of silver bullion which he was bringing to the border is also missing. The express messenger was killed as was the train conductor and other railroad employees, the engine crew losing their lives when the engine was blown up.

Villa's men fired volley after volley into the train, killing many guards and passengers. They then went thru the coaches robbing passengers, killing many of the men and ordering others outside the train for execution.

The passengers were then ordered to disrobe and when two women refused they were shot and seriously wounded. All were left on the desert overnight, without clothing.

No Americans On Train.

There were no Americans on the train. A German boy who was coming to the border was robbed of everything he owned and reached here barefooted, wearing a pair of ragged overalls and a high Mexican hat. One Mexican family, from Michoacan, including a husband, wife and two small children had to beg clothing in Chihuahua City.

The passengers agreed that Julio Ancosta and Martin Lopez commanded the Villa followers. There were 450 in the Villa command and they left for the mountains, after robbing the train.

U. S.-JAPANESE IN IMPORTANT PACT

TO HAVE WIDE EFFECT ON FAR EAST AND WAR WITH GERMANY.

CHINA IS CARED FOR

Agreement on Open Door Policy As Well as Military and Naval Co-Operation.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Formal announcement to-day of the agreement between the United States and Japan in regard to China was greeted in diplomatic and official circles as one of the momentous events of the war period. Its effect is expected to be far-reaching both upon future developments in the Far East and upon the prosecution of the war against Germany.

In addition to the notes exchanged between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, the Special Japanese Ambassador, recording an agreement recognizing Japan's special interest in China guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of China and reaffirming the "open door" policy, it is announced that a satisfactory understanding has been reached as to military, naval and economic co-operation.

Informally it is explained that this agreement is in no sense an application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Orient, but instead is rather an application of the Pan-American doctrine of "hands off." It does not alter the Root-Takahira "open door" agreement in any way, though it supplements it.

Definite Line Action.

In differentiating between the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism, officials said the former was distinctly a normal policy, while the latter was altruistic and international.

No intimation was given as to what should be considered the "special interests" of Japan, but the comparison was drawn with the position of the United States as regards Mexico.

The texts of the notes has been communicated to China through the Chinese embassy, but it was stated that no statement will be made here regarding China's position until some word has been received from Peking.

The complete accord reached between the United States and Japan, it was authoritatively explained, does not mean that an offensive and defensive alliance has been created between the two countries such as exists between Japan and Great Britain, although both nations do pledge themselves to a definite line of action.

Equal Opportunity.

Emphasis was laid in official discussions on the last paragraph of the agreement. This is the declaration that both countries are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China, or that would deny the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce or industry of China.

This, it was explained, was precisely the same as the altruistic Pan-Americanism and both Japan and the United States by this declaration bound themselves to see that China obtained a square deal not only at the hands of other nations, but from themselves as well.

ANCIENT EAR OF CORN.

Mr. V. R. Johnson, of this place, brought us in a portion of an ear of red corn that is 39 years old. In the spring of 1878 his father, Mr. Nathan Johnson, planted his corn, and just after gathering it in the fall he died. Out of this corn he had selected and put away a red ear for the following spring planting. Upon the old gentleman's death the good wife put the red ear away as a treasure. Upon her death her daughter, Mrs. Belle Forrest, Coral Hill, claimed the relic, and now has the remaining half of the red ear of corn at her home. The other half can be seen at the Times office.—Glasgow Times.

U. S. SAVINGS TO STAGGER WORLD

WAR LOAN TEACHES ECONOMY AND HOW TO INVEST SAYS VANDERLIP.

PEOPLE ARE SAVING

Bond Buyers Increase From 300,000 To 4,000,000 During First Sale, Now Many More.

(By Milton Bronner.)

Washington, Nov. 3.—The United States is becoming a nation of bond owners. The floating of two Liberty Loans, which have made every body familiar with bonds and what they stand for, is certain to be followed by much buying of bonds on the part of our plain American people, who formerly left these issues to be taken up by banks and capitalists.

"A bond in every home" is not impossible development of the American future.

No American is a better authority on this subject than Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, New York—the biggest bank in America, and one of the five biggest in the world.

Bonds Ready Soon.

Vanderlip is now a volunteer worker in the United States Treasury Department at Washington. His patriotic job is to sell \$2,000,000,000 worth of war saving certificates, which will be ready perhaps in December.

In an interview today Mr. Vanderlip said:

"The great success of the second offering of the Liberty Loan bonds has in it a deep significance in regard to the future of the investment business in the United States.

"The education which these Liberty Loan campaigns are giving the people of this country in regard to investment securities and the experience which the people are gaining will, I believe, have a profound effect in the future upon the market for securities other than Government offerings.

"When the first Liberty Loan campaign was being organized some figures were collected from the great bond-selling houses, with a view of ascertaining how many people in the United States were in the habit of investing in securities. The conclusion was reached that all the names on the books of all the important bond houses did not aggregate much if any more than 3,000 persons. Subscribers to the first Liberty Loan numbered 4,000,000. A vast number of additional subscribers to the second loan will learn for the first time what a bond looks like, and will get their first lesson in the acquisition of a sound investment. I believe the result of this is going to be of fundamental importance to our future. It means growing habits of thrift for our people, and it means vast accumulation of capital in the world that will sorely need capital.

Up To The People.

America is in a position to take a place of financial pre-eminence in the world, but whether she does take that place or not lies not with the bankers, not with the government, but in the will of the people to save.

"If some of the vast earning power of this country can in a fair proportion be diverted thru the channel of savings into new resources for investment, America will easily take the first position in financing the reconstruction of the world.

"We are going to discover thru these sales of Liberty bonds that the investment capacity of the United States is beyond anything heretofore dreamed of. The first Liberty Loan, four times larger than the largest loan ever placed in America before was in three months completely absorbed by investors.

"Practically none of it remained in the hands of the banks, either in the form of investment or as collateral for customers' loans. No one familiar with investment conditions would have deemed that possible.

Beginning to Save.

"People have begun to save in order that they may invest. They are realizing that the war must be fought with future savings, that past savings are already invested and are in fixed forms of property that can not be devoted to the purposes of the war. As that lesson gets thoroughly into the minds of 100,000,000 people and they begin a will to save in order that they may invest, the possibilities in the way of creating fresh investment funds will prove beyond the wildest imaginings of what might be the total investment fund in the country.

"Sensible economy practiced by the people will not mean stagnation in business.

"With the Government seeking to

buy goods and services for itself and the allies to an amount approximating \$20,000,000,000 a year, there can be no idleness. There can only be the most extreme activity in nearly all lines of industry.

"I doubt very much—and I express this only as a personal view—that the Government will be able to spend the total appropriated. Not because it may not be needed in the promotion of the war, but because it will be impossible to produce the goods.

"There will be a most imperative necessity that people analyze their expenditures, and buy nothing but what is needful; not so much that they may save money to lend to the Government, as that they must save manpower from doing unnecessary work.

"All this is not going to bring stagnation to business. The Government's activities, the complete labor employment, high wages, commercial activity. Business will be greater than ever before; but it will be somewhat different in character.

"The maker of unnecessary luxuries may suffer for the time being, but he, and all of us, must recognize that we can not go on producing all the things, necessary and unnecessary, that we have been producing, and in addition produce \$20,000,000,000 worth of other things for the Government.

"The war is going to reveal our financial resources in such proportion that their extent will astound the world. It is going to extend a knowledge of investments to millions of people who never before saw a security. It will start habits of thrift which should take deep root in our national character, and will produce a profound effect upon our national lives long after the war is victoriously ended.

Certain Cure For Croup.

Mrs. Rose Middleton, of Greenville, Ill., has had experience in the treatment of this disease. She says, "When my children were small my son had croup frequently. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always broke up these attacks immediately, and I was never without it in the house. I have taken it myself for coughs and colds with good results."

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS ARE BUSY IN MEXICO

Juarez, Mexico, November 4.—Propaganda favoring neutrality for Mexico in the European war is being circulated by Germans in Mexico City and Chihuahua City, in order to counteract the efforts of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez and others to have Mexico declare in favor of the entente allies against Germany.

Copies of El Democrata of Mexico City and El Heraldo del Norte of Chihuahua City received here contain long comments on Gen. Francisco Murgula's recent declarations in favor of strict neutrality and also warnings that "100,000 men would have to be sent to Europe should Mexico join the allies." Both of these newspapers are believed here to be subsidized by German agents.

Sloan's Liniment For Rheumatism.

The torture of rheumatism, the pains and aches that make life unbearable are relieved by Sloan's Liniment, a clean clear liquid that is easy to apply and more effective than musky plasters or ointments because it penetrates quickly without rubbing. For the many pains and aches following exposure, strains, sprains and muscle soreness, Sloan's Liniment is promptly effective. Always have a bottle handy for gout, lumbago, toothache, backache, stiff neck and all external pains. At druggists, 25c.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP

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W. S. TINSLEY, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1917.

J. H. THOMAS,

N. P. Ohio, Co., Ky.

My commission expires Jan. 20, 1918.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BLEVINS' RECORD RIVAL TO JAMES'

ONE OF HARVEY LOGAN GANG UNDER MURDER AND ROBBERY CHARGES.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Rivaling the exploits of Jesse James were the thrilling experiences and adventures of Walter Blevins, alias Walter Curtis, alias Walter Dean, who has just been taken from this city to Anaconda, Mont., by Montana officers armed with requisition papers from Gov. T. C. Rye, of Tennessee, issued at the request of the Governor of Montana. Blevins will be placed on trial at Anaconda, charged with murder and highway robbery, and Montana officers here assert that his sensational career as an outlaw will end on the gallows at Anaconda.

Blevins belongs to the famous Harvey Logan clan, according to a letter now in possession of United States Attorney W. T. Kennedy, of Knoxville, said to have been written by Blevins. He was as clever as the burglar Raffles, as shown by the fact that once, while officers had an eye on him, he took a small wire used to clean his pipe and opened the lock on his manacles. Under plasters on his back were small saws and files, and he also had tools to cut prison bars in his belt. Numerous times he has proven that prison bars are no barrier to his liberty.

Haven't Learned Half.

Investigation by Secret Service men, postoffice inspectors and other Federal officers at Knoxville has disclosed deeds and crimes attributed to Blevins which are unparalleled in the most popular "Diamond Dick" and "Nick Carter" stories. And yet, they say, they have not learned half his career as a desperado. He covered up many of his crimes with extraordinary cunning.

Gold nuggets were stolen in Alaska by Blevins, and on this charges and jail-breaking at Juneau, Alaska, he was sentenced to the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth by the Territorial Court in Alaska.

He was released from Leavenworth Prison on October 15, 1916. He then went to Chattanooga and worked for two or three weeks as a structural steel worker on the Volunteer State Life Building. He quit that job about the middle of November, 1916, and visited his parents, who, it is said, lived about ten miles above Johnson City.

For two months he remained in upper East Tennessee. During that time the postoffice at Johnson City was entered, the vault therein, as well as the large safe inside the vault, were blown open with nitroglycerine and nearly \$10,000 worth of postage stamps and several hundred dollars in money stolen. A short time thereafter the postoffice at Piney Flats was broken into. Suspicion attracted to Blevins, altho the postoffice authorities had no direct proof of his connection with this robbery.

In the latter part of February, 1917, Blevins left East Tennessee and returned to Montana, where he had lived for several years before going to the penitentiary. While in Montana he was arrested by State authorities upon a minor charge and was given six months in jail. While in jail at Malta, Mont., he made his escape, in connection with two men, who it is claimed, were Western highwaymen.

Autos Held Up.

Shortly after his escape from jail in company with these men and another party, he went to Anaconda, and while at Anaconda this quartet held up ten or fifteen automobiles on a highway about three miles from Anaconda. These machines were loaded with people returning from a dance at a country club.

Because one of the parties, a prominent business man, failed to hold up his hands as quickly as Blevins ordered, it is claimed Blevins shot him and also shot a woman who did not respond immediately to his command. The man lived a few weeks and died. The woman recovered.

Officers pursued the robbers, who had commandeered an automobile, toward Butte and fired upon them a number of times and wounded one of them, who was afterwards captured in Butte; he was identified as one of the band, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Blevins made his escape and was afterwards recaptured at Minot, North Dakota, and returned to Montana, on the old charge for which he was serving a sentence when he escaped. It was claimed part of the stolen goods and jewelry was found on him.

Blevins Confesses.

Blevins confessed to the robbery of the Johnson City postoffice at Malta, Montana, and before the Montana State authorities suspected that he was connected with the Anaconda robbery he was brought to Tennessee for trial for the Johnson City robbery of the \$10,000 in postage stamps and several hundred dollars in money.

He was tried on the charge at the session of the United States District Court in September, at Greenville, Tenn., when he repudiated his alleged confession, claiming it was forced from him by the Sheriff in Montana, and Federal Government being unable to rebut his claim, at that time, he was acquitted by the jury, there being no other evidence of his robbing the Johnson City post office, except his reputed confession.

While in jail in Greenville a small boy in the cell showed Blevins a saw. Blevins told the boy that the saw was no good for cutting bars, and showed him some better ones which he had in his belt. He told the boy that if, when he got out, he would get some nitroglycerine and smuggle it into him he would pay the boy \$5 and would use the explosive to kill the guard and also blow up part of the prison, so that other prisoners could escape. The boy was scared and "squealed" to Federal officers.

An Old Man's Stomach.

As we grow older and less active, less and less food is required to meet the demands of our bodies. If too much is habitually taken, the stomach will rebel. When a man reaches the advanced age of 85 or 90, you will find that he is a light eater. Be as careful as you will, however, you will occasionally eat more than you should and will feel the need of Chamberlain's Tablets to correct the disorder. These tablets do not contain poison, but strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels.

7 INTERNED GERMANS WHO ESCAPED CAUGHT

New Haven, Conn., November 4.—Seven German sailors, said to have been part of the crews of the Vaterland and other interned German steamships and who escaped from New York and Jersey City piers some time ago, were arrested at Nor Haven last night by local authorities.

VIOLENT OUTBREAK IN BRAZIL AGAINST GERMANS

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 3.—Popular manifestations against German business houses in this city assumed a violent character to-day. The damage was heavy. Anti-German outbreaks also are reported from Curitiba and Sao Paulo. The guard detachments over the Central Railway of Brazil have been doubled. All officers have been recalled to their garrisons and furloughs suspended. A spy, whose nationality is not publicly known, has been arrested in Rio Janeiro.

In response to the demand for reprisals against German aggressions the President of the republic has sent to the Congress a message containing the following recommendations:

First—Annulment of contracts for public works entered into with Germans; second, prohibition of new land concessions to German subjects; third, control of German banks and eventual annulment of their license; the extension of these measures to German commercial firms; fourth, prohibition of the transfer of ownership of German properties; fifth, the internment of German suspects.

The message adds that authorization is given to the members of the Cabinet to take without restriction the necessary measures for the efficiency of the military organization of the republic. The parliamentary Diplomatic Committee will meet this evening to discuss the measures.

There is violent indignation among the members of the Chambers and the Brazilian people over Germany's actions.

You Need a Spring Laxative.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will remove the accumulated wastes of winter from your intestines, the burden of the blood. Get that sluggish spring fever feeling out of your system, brighten your eye, clear your complexion. Get that vim and snap of good purified healthy blood. Dr. King's New Life Pills are a non-gripping laxative that aids nature's process, try them to-night. At all druggists, 25c.

21 NEGRO HOUSTON RIOTERS IDENTIFIED

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 4.—When the court martial trial of the sixty-three negroes of the Twenty-fourth infantry, charged with mutiny, murder and rioting at Houston August 23 last, adjourned yesterday until Monday, it was indicated that most of the testimony concerning happenings in Camp Logan before the negroes marched on the city had been given.

The mutinous events in the camp, during which negroes disobeyed commands of officers and rushed the ammunition tents, procuring rifles and ammunition; fired hundreds of shots

Ladies Coat Suits

Hub Clothing Co.

HARTFORD, KY.

The Beautiful Gulf Coast A REAL PLAYGROUND

The beautiful thing about the Gulf Coast, between New Orleans and Pensacola is that it is a real playground, summer or winter—a playground for northern folks from November to May, and for Southern during the summer months. You can't ask for much more of placid nature than has been expended on the Gulf littoral between New Orleans and Pensacola. There are pine woods, forests of live oaks, all moss hung and mysterious, long stretches of winding, shaded roads, woodland paths, quaint southern hamlets and modern resorts teeming with gaily and active life; lovely retreats where you can swing in a hammock all day and drowse in the narcotic air. And there is the sparkling water, the beach, the surf, boating, fishing—anything and everything that calls from the salt water side.

Going south on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, after you leave Mobile, it is impossible to escape the infection of joyous living, even if you wanted to do that. At every stop throngs of people are going and coming—youth and age alike, getting on or off the trains. Laughter and breezy, sunny, fragrant air greet you. It is moreover a place of sane, natural outdoor joys in surroundings of homely comfort or of luxurious ease, whichever you prefer. It is a locality of ancient and honorable traditions and the natives are descended from holders of the soil since the first days of the white settler. They make you welcome with a stately, southern hospitality, and have put at your disposal the best their home land affords. Every resort and every old plantation home is shaded by age-old ancestral oaks and grown over with trailing vines, roses and perennials; and they all look out over the gulf waters, at the dancing waves, the scudding sails, the beach and the surf. If you can't find happiness down there in the golden sunshine and among the countless diversions and attractions of that playground, don't go south in the winter expecting to find your "Promised Land," for you'll have only your trouble for your pains. No choicer spot exists and greater comfort is not to be found. The winter climate is ideal, not uncomfortably warm, but moderate and bracing, putting snap and ginger into the system.

Touring along the Gulf Coast is one of the ways travelers take to find their own particular choice—and for this purpose the train service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is convenient. You can stop everywhere, beginning at Mobile, and stay a few hours, a few days or as long as you wish. It is a fascinating vagabondage that will bring you eventually to the place of your ultimate desire. You can, also, if you choose, ship your motor car to Mobile and go in for regular touring along the gulf—the roads are all good and the country is fascinating in the extreme. History lends its background of fact to a long list of interesting traditions and romantic legends concerning this locality, and the "atmosphere," while wholly American, has the foreign flavor in sufficient degree to give it diversity and variety. Topographically, the coast lies low and curving, rising gently toward the hinterland, which is forested with pines, broken in the clearings, by rich and productive farmlands. The shore line is much indented, the numerous bays, "bayous," "sounds" and lakes giving a seemingly endless and all-surrounding waterway. Lying off the shore is a line of islands, forming the outer bulwark of Mississippi Sound, and fronting this are the resorts that have been famous since pre-revolutionary days—the towns which began as of the French colonies, begun under the brothers de Bienville and d'Iberville.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

in the camp while they believed a mob of Houston civilians was about to attack them and their hasty exit from the camp toward the city, have been narrated in detail during the first three days of the trial.

Among important matters yet to be testified about are the happenings in the city of Houston, where twenty-two lives were lost following the march of the negro soldiers on that city. No civilians yet have testified with reference to any phase of the riot.

Negro non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry who were in the camp the night of the trouble and who testified to assisting their commanding officers in various ways, such as checking up to determine those absent from camp, were the chief witnesses today.

Statements of these witnesses made relative to mutinous and riotous conditions in camp were similar to those made by their commanding officers who have preceded them on the stand. All of the soldiers who were detailed to guard the ammunition tents were knocked down by the negroes in the rush for ammunition, they testified.

21 Have Been Identified.

Sergeant Henry, a negro who was killed the night of the riot, was very active in organizing the negroes to leave camp before the shooting-up of Houston, according to witnesses today.

Twenty-one negroes among the 63 defendants have been identified in court by witnesses as having been

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

DR. J. H. THORPE
EYE, EAR, THROAT, NOSE
And Fitting of Glasses
Masonic Temple
OWENSBORO, KY.

engaged in various unlawful actions on the night of the riot.

Some of these were seen procuring ammunition, some leaving camp, others were heard to make threats or to be engaged in other unlawful activities and some others were checked up as missing and later seen in Houston or returning to camp early in the morning.

**NOT EVEN FIT FOR PIGS—CAP-
TIVES KICKED, CURSED AND
ABUSED.**

The German destroyers came up and helped to spread death and destruction on the defenseless ships, shells falling thick and fast. The Germans were not content to sink the ships but shelled the lifeboats, and every living thing coming their way was mercilessly slaughtered. The survivors owed their lives to the

It is believed by government representatives that many of the German subjects have been carrying messages from Von Eckhardt to German subjects in the United States. After delivering these messages they, in turn, are believed to convey messages from German subjects from this country to Von Eckhardt at Mexico City.

Hamilton, Ont., November 4.—Under the compulsory military service law now in operation, Canada is preparing to send her soldiers

7th Magisterial District—B. F. Rice
Roxbury

Owensboro Business & Industrial College
(Incorporated)
OWENSBORO, KY.

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Hartford Republican.

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line, money in advance.
Church Notices for services free, but other
advertisements, 5c per line.
Anonymous communications will receive no
attention.

TELEPHONES.
Hartford 123
Farmers' Mutual 50

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

And Ollie James made a speech in
Louisville.

Did the Democrats of Daviess and
Jefferson counties use pencils too?

Less politics and more news will
be the policy of this paper after this
week.

"Gangsters" did you say? What
did the Democratic Court of Appeals
say, brother? Tell it all please.

We were sorry to see our old friend
and neighbor, Newt. Baize, singled
out for the first slaughter by the
Democratic leaders.

We hope the temper of our neigh-
bor, the Herald, will improve by next
week that we may again live togeth-
er in peace and amity.

While spending a few weeks in
Ohio county recently, a Washington
lawyer got some valuable lessons in
Kentucky election laws.

The county officials elected by the
people Tuesday are capable and com-
petent and no citizen of the county
will ever have cause to regret their
election.

Where ever an election was held
Tuesday, whether in a metropolitan
city or an obscure rural village, the
Democratic national administration
was rebuked at the polls.

After the Court of Appeals got
through with Judge Rhea's decision
in the Ohio county ballot case, the
Rhea instrument looked like a pro-
tested check on the Bank of Hard
Luck.

The Democratic candidates at the
recent election and the rank and file
of the party as well, will carry a
lasting grievance against a bunch of
stupid leaders who advised them not
to file their certificates of nomina-
tion.

A Democratic official from Wash-
ington lost about three weeks of
Uncle Sam's time in Ohio county
putting some "pep" in the Demo-
cratic campaign, or rather putting
pepper in the eyes of Democratic
candidates.

If the Democrats had performed
their plain duty and filed their cer-
tificates of nomination at the proper
time it would have saved the Hart-
ford Herald much valuable ink it
has devoted to denouncing, so-called
Republican trickery.

The Owensboro Messenger said
that some action of the Ohio Coun-
ty Republicans was meeting with in-
dignant protest of honest men, even
in Owensboro and Daviess county.—
And we would like to inquire what
indignant protest in Daviess county
elected for the first time in its his-
tory, a Republican Sheriff and Coun-
ty Judge.

It was all right from the view
point of the Democratic clique to ge-
rrymander the county into Magisterial
districts, under the forms of law, but
when the law denying the candi-
dates who failed to file their cer-
tificates of nomination the right to
have their names printed on the bal-
lot was invoked, it was all wrong
with the clique.

We challenge the Hartford Herald
to give a plain unequivocal answer
to this very pertinent question: If
the Democratic candidates had filed
their certificates of nomination
with the county clerk within the
proper time limit as the Court of
Appeals has declared it was their
duty to do, would you now have any
complaint to make against the Re-
publicans in the matter of their go-
ing on the ballot? No, you will not
dare to answer it.

The Hartford Herald is much ex-
cised because the Republicans em-
ployed a Democratic lawyer in the
recent ballot cases, and we rise to re-
mark that had the Democrats em-
ployed a good Republican lawyer,
like Heavrin, Smith or Martin, they
would have saved the Republicans
much trouble and themselves a pret-
ty sum of cost.

"Underhand methods of the gang-
sters" and "Thugs" are among the
terms used by the Hartford Herald
referring to the Republican leaders
in Ohio county. These leaders need
no defense. But for the dignity and
decency of the newspaper profession
we regret to see our neighbor, smart-
ing under the sting of defeat, indulg-
ing such coarse and vulgar epithets
at its fellow citizens.

Except for the Democratic frenzy
in dragging their women folks to the
polls, the election in Ohio county
Tuesday was a rather tame affair.
The fact that there was no Demo-
cratic ticket to be voted for, and the
known fact that the Democratic pen-
cil voting would have been void, even
in the event of their candidates re-
ceiving the highest number of votes,
took all interest out of the election
for the Republicans, and they voted
rather from force of habit, than
from any anxiety about the result.

It was perfectly fair for a Demo-
cratic Clerk in Breckinridge county
to refuse to put the name of Repub-
lican candidate Brody on the official
ballot because he had not filed his
certificate of nomination; it is emi-
nently proper for a Democratic Sec-
retary of State to refuse for the same
reason to allow Uncle Bill Allen's
name to go upon the ballot, and it
was a fine carriage of justice for a
Democratic Legislature to unseat
Allen after he had been elected by
the lead pencil method, but when
Blankenship observed the same law
—then it is different.

Judge Slack, after having been
lambasted fore and aft by all of the
Democratic papers within circula-
tion distance of this neck of the
woods, for his decision in the case of
the Ohio County Democrats vs.
Claude Blankenship, wherein the
Democratic candidates failed to com-
ply with a plain provision of the law
and tried to force Blankenship to vi-
olate the law. **SIX DEMOCRATIC
MEMBERS OF THE HIGHEST
COURT IN THE LAND ESPECI-
ALLY APPROVE OF EACH AND EV-
ERY ACT AND RULING** made by
Judge Slack, saying in no uncertain
terms that Blankenship was right
and that the Judge's decision in the
case was strictly according to law
and equity.

A War Works Council has been or-
ganized in Ohio county. This is a
move which should meet with the
hearty approval and support of ev-
ery individual within our confines.
The work is under three heads: Re-
ligious, Educational and Recreation.
It is planned to create a fund and
means for furnishing the best of re-
ligious surroundings, means for in-
structing our unfortunate illiterate
soldiers and for supplying good and
wholesome recreation and pleasure.
The lot of these boys is, and will be,
hard enough at best. Thousands and
thousands of men placed together
away from, and beyond home cares
and ties, especially where only the
worst is the quicker to come into
their lives, is something to be fought
against, so let's all get behind this
move to throw around our boys the
very best influences possible to at-
tain. We can only do this by a unit-
ed effort with a portion of our means
and a part of our time. Be ready
to help a bit when called upon,
whether it be money, work or other
sacrifice.

We shall be glad to see the day
when our Democratic contemporaries
will feel a larger sense of respon-
sibility in making campaign state-
ments. False statements may bolster
up a poor cause and result in some
temporary partisan advantage, but
it must be done at the expense of a
newspaper making a misleading
statement, and to the discredit of the
newspaper profession in general.
During the recent campaign the
Courier-Journal and Owensboro Mes-
senger carried many false statements
in regard to matters in Ohio county.
These papers said in regard to the
Allen county case that the Court of
Appeals had decided that it was the
duty of the County Clerk to place
the names of candidates on the bal-
lot whether or not they had filed
their certificates of nomination. These
papers or their correspondents re-
porting for them, knew they were

deliberately lying and were willing
to do so for partisan advantage.
These papers also said that County
Clerk Blankenship had arbitrarily re-
fused to place the names of the
Democratic candidates upon the bal-
lot when they knew or should have
known that the Court of Appeals had
repeatedly held that the Clerk had
no right to place the name of a can-
didate on the ballot who had not fil-

ed with him his certificate of nomi-
nation within the prescribed time.
Such misstatements made to mislead
the public are a disgrace to the news-
paper profession. A cause that can
not bear the torch of truth should be
abandoned.

WAS IT A SKIN GAME?

The conviction in the minds of
Ohio county Republicans is almost
universal that the Democratic man-
agers in failing to comply with a
mandatory statute requiring the can-
didates to file certificates of nomina-
tion in order to get their names upon
the ballot was an attempt at elec-
tion crookedness. It is pointed out
that this law had been in operation
for twenty-five years and that it is in-
conceivable that the Democratic
leaders could have been ignorant of
it. It is also remarked that in the
suit filed before Judge Slack they set
out in the petition that they were not
required to file certificates of nomi-
nation, and that they had been so ad-
vised. This apparently shows that
the matter had been under full dis-
cussion and that they were not ig-
norant of the legal requirement.
Since the Hartford Herald supports
this by quoting the decisions of some
inferior courts it is supposed that the
Democratic managers hoped to throw
the responsibility for the failure of
their candidates to get on the ballot
upon County Clerk, Blankenship, and
then go into the courts and get an
order requiring him to place them on
and in this manner discredit Mr.
Blankenship and the Republican par-
ty. But the Court of Appeals, altho
Democratic, does not play petty poli-
tics, and blocked the game.

DENTAL WORK.

Dr. Fred S. Reed, of Louisville, is
now located in Bank Building, Mc-
Henry, Ky., ready to do all kinds of
modern dental work. Your tooth
troubles quickly remedied. 194p

NO "SPURLOS VERSENKT."

"It is announced in the press that
Postmaster General Burleson may or
may not make public the names of
the newspapers he has suppressed
under the authority vested in him
by virtue of an act of the recent ses-
sion of Congress. Mr. Burleson
should not delude himself with the
notion that this is a matter in which
only he and the suppressed newspa-
per publishers are interested. Ev-
ery American who believes in the
freedom of the press wants to know
who has been silenced and why.

"If there are seditious newspapers
in the country, every loyal citizen
of the United States wants the se-
dition effectively silenced. If there
are any traitors in the United States,
every loyal citizen wants them ap-
prehended and properly punished. But
no true lover of liberty wants the
punishment of traitors or the sup-
pression of seditious journals con-
ducted behind closed doors. Pitiful
publicity will do much to dis-
courage disloyalty.

"The danger to the public lies in
the fact that if the Postmaster Gen-
eral can secretly suppress a newspa-
per that is actually seditious in its
utterances, he can also secretly sup-
press papers not actually seditious
though deemed so by the judgment
of a partisan politician.

"Spurlos versenkt," or sink with-
out trace, is an expression made odious
by its application to the German
policy in sinking ships. We loath
such a policy with every degree of
loathing it is possible for us to feel.
It is a policy out of place in any civil-
ized nation, whether applied to
men or to the business upon which
men depend for a livelihood.

"Quite likely the facts justify sup-
pression of the papers against which
Mr. Burleson has proceeded. As to
that he is not now nor ever will be
the proper exclusive judge. The final
appeal for judgment is to public
opinion, and neither the Postmaster
General nor the President himself
has a right to deprive the public of
the opportunity to form an opinion.
If Mr. Burleson is right, he will have
the approval of public opinion; if he
is wrong he will have its disapproval.

"But he must not maintain a pol-
icy of 'spurlos versenkt.'"

Masons Get Message From East.

Hickman, Ky., Nov. 6.—The Hick-
man Masonic Lodge is in receipt of
an interesting letter from the Royal
Arch Masons of Paducah. The let-
ter was written December 27, 1851,
by the Hickman chapter to the Paducah
chapter. It was written before
envelopes were in use, folded and
sealed with a wax wafer. The post-
age, 5 cents, was paid to the post-
master here, but no stamp was used.
A similar letter was mailed from
Troy, Tenn., September 3, 1850, ask-
ing the consent of Paducah to con-
fer work on George Shucks, of Hick-
man. None of the men who were
officers of the lodge then are living.
Although 67 years old, these papers
are remarkably preserved.

Revs. Fuqua and Maddox are con-
ducting a series of meetings at
Run.

We have arranged for a
series of six interesting articles,
"War Talks, by Uncle Dan,"
written by Mr. Howard H.
Gross, president of the Univer-
sity Military Training League, of
which this is the first. They tell
in a graphic way why military
training is of value, both to the
nation and to the individual, and
our readers will find them of
unusual interest.

WAR TALKS

By **UNCLE DAN**

Number One

America Must Fight Hard or Germany
May Win—Necessity for Mil-
itary Training.

"Now, Billie," said his mother, "your
Uncle Dan is coming tomorrow to
spend a week with us on the farm, and
if you want to know about the war,
here's your opportunity. Uncle Dan is
probably one of the best-informed men
in the country." Billie clapped his
hands and gave such a whoop that he
wakened the baby, but what could you
expect of a fifteen-year-old boy who is
a living interrogation point and wants
to know about war?

Uncle Dan arrived in due time and
Billie watched for an opportunity. It
came that evening after dinner when
Uncle Dan had lighted a cigar and
taken a seat on the porch.

"I'm mighty glad you came, Uncle
Dan. I want to talk to you about the
war. We have just put military train-
ing in our township high school, but
we had a hard time to do it. The
Joneses and the Groggs objected. They
said the war wouldn't come over here.
Grandma Jones said: 'They ain't no
use to worrit, it will soon blow over.'
Well, we put the training in just the
same. You order heard Judge Brown-
nell, the president of the school board,
do the slackers up. He said unless we
take off our coats and go to it, Ger-
many may yet win, and if she does, she
will take over the great British fleet as
a war trophy and compel us to do what
ever she wants to; that she could make
us pay all the cost of the war; the
kaiser could tax us as he pleased and
that we couldn't help ourselves. He
could make every one pay over a part
of what he earns; that he could make
the farmers pay rent for their own
farms, etc. Now, Uncle, what do you
think of that?"

"Well, my boy," said Uncle Dan,
"all that Judge Brownnell says might
easily come true and may unless we go
quickly to the aid of the allies with
large numbers of men and help them
break the German line. Unless we can
beat the submarines, they may pre-
vent us from getting enough food to
the allies to keep them going. In that
case Germany would win. As matters
stand today, our greatest need is
trained men. If we had had several
millions of men with military training
in our industries and on our farms
when the war came, who could
have been called at once for service, I
do not believe the kaiser would have
forced the war upon us. As it was, he
had no respect for us, and now we are
in it and must go through with it. But
never again must we be caught so
wholly unprepared.

"There is only one safe way," said
Uncle Dan, "and that is to adopt per-
manently universal military training,
apply it to every young man who is
physically fit, say in his nineteenth or
twentieth year. The training can be
carried forward in the United States
training camps that are now being es-
tablished for training men called by
the selective draft. As soon as these
men vacate these stations, they should
be filled by younger men, and this
should be made the permanent policy
of the country."

Billie's mother, Mrs. Graham, had
overheard the conversation. She came
out and said: "Really, Brother Dan,
are you serious as to the dangers of
our country? If it is as bad as that, it
is high time for us to wake up and do
something about it."

"Exactly," replied Uncle Dan. "It
is better to wake up now than to be
rudely awakened later. We may as
well understand, sister, that this is our
war and we must win it or God help
America. Everything that we have
or hope to have—our liberties, our
blessings, our opportunities are all in-
volved in the great issue before us.
Nothing must stand between us and
winning this war. It is a question
whether the peoples' right or the kaiser's
might shall dominate the world. If
there ever was a holy war, this is it.
We are fighting for world liberty.
We are fighting for the freedom of
humanity. We are fighting for the
right of men to govern themselves in-
stead of being governed against their
will by a war-mad overlord. Perilous
times are ahead of us. We must be
prepared to make any sacrifice, to per-
form any service that may be required
of us."

"Oh, Uncle Dan," exclaimed Billie,
"may I bring my chum, Jimmie Col-
lins, when we have our next talk? He
is a bug on this war business and just
crazy to see you."

"Certainly," said Uncle Dan, with a
hearty laugh. "If we are to have more
talks, I shall be glad to have Jimmie
join us."

Billie clapped his hands and ran to
the phone and told Jimmie to be over
at seven o'clock the next evening.

BEYOND COMPARE
MUNSING
WEAR



Munsing Union Suits

give you the most for your
money any way you figure it.
If you seek the highest quality
of fabric and finish you get it
in Munsingwear. If you seek
real economy—you get it in
Munsingwear. And if you are
looking for a perfect fit—and
have never been able to get it
before—try Munsingwear on
our guarantee of satisfaction.

The prices are low—the
range of styles and fabrics very
wide.

Carson & Co.

(Incorporated.)

STRAY STREAKS.

(By Fluke McFluke.)

We inspected the roasting outfit
of A. Rial, Hartford's popcorn king,
the other day and to our surprise,
found a piece of real butter as large
as a red bird's egg, off of which he
was seasoning his corn.

We never allow this column to get
into politics, or rather we don't per-
mit politics to slip into this column,
but we will bet from 1 to 6 bits
against a mussel shell button that
it will be in order to file certificates
of nomination in this community
from the year 1917 to some bit
hence.

John Henry Thomas, the main
cheese on the editorial end of this
sheet, came out a very poor second
in a tilt with a tie wagon the other
morning. John mistook the bulk of
ties for a tank and therefore judged
it to be a water wagon and you know
all the constitutional sections Thom-
as ever read are in direct and bitter
opposition to the water carts.

The boss induced Arthur Petty to
come to this desert and succeeded
in keeping him at work on this paper
for about two weeks, but there was
absolutely nothing doing. This burg
is too durned dry to hold Petty for
more than a fortnight. Besides Ar-
thur says he is a moose and not a
camel.

Yes, the Hon. John E. Bean, May-
or-elect, says he is perfectly willing
to put on traffic cops in Hartford,
not for fear that any one is liable to
get run over, but simply as a precau-
tion against John Henry's running
over some unsuspecting four-head
mule team, and thereby laying
grounds for a damage suit against
the city.

Subscriptions have been coming in
rather rapidly since orders were given
to lay off of this stuff and "Beads
Oddly Strung" and as every new
subscription makes just that much
more work and worry, the office force
talked us into shooting a few
streaks at the new readers. Old
subscribers please excuse us if it is
handy to do so, but don't write us
about it.

While Thomas and Tinsley have
not exactly come to blows yet, they
have had quite a serious difference

and several heated arguments. Yes,
Tinsley avers, Thomas could have
waited until after the first of the
year to run over that blamed wagon.
The quail and duck hunting season
would have been over then and it
would have made little difference,
but now he is all bunged up and not
able to work much and the hunting
season right upon us. Thomas says
he would rather be hurt now than
next year. He, Thomas, don't hunt
at all and never shot anything in his
life, except craps, so Tinsley says.

Claude Blankenship swears that
he holds all records south of the Ma-
son and Dixon line when it comes to
being sued in more different ways, in
more different courts, by the great-
est number of people in the least
number of days.

Waiting.

Have you been waiting long?" she
cried.
The week before she was his bride.
"Oh, did I keep you waiting, dear?
In dressing I was slow, I fear.
Did you sit in Pa's easy chair,
And did you find some comfort there,
While I was primping? Oh, I fear
You'll tire of waiting for me dear!"
"Now do not hurry me!" she cried,
Soon after she became his bride.
"Hook up my dress! Sit down and
wait!"
I don't care if we both are late!
Now where's my curler? Where's my
comb?
For two cents I would stay at home!
If you don't like to wait, well you
Know mighty well what you can do!"
—Howard C. Kegley.

More Costly Tax Collection.

It is an interesting circumstance
that the cost of collecting our cus-
toms revenue is steadily increasing.
In the last year of the Republican
administration, the cost of collecting
the customs revenue was 2.3 per
cent.

In 1916, the cost was nearly 4.6
per cent. We are getting less revenue
from customs duties and paying a
higher percentage for its collection.
—Wilmington (Del.) Journal, 10, 23,
17.

No reduction of the Tariff ever has
or ever could increase the capacity
of the American people to consume.
The invariable effect of low Tariffs
and no Tariffs has been to decrease
domestic consumption.

For Sale.

One upright piano, mahogany case.
See or write MISS WILLIE SMITH,
Commercial Hotel, Hartford. 1713p

Winter Supplies

In times of high cost of wearing apparel you should select with care your place to buy your winter supplies. We bought heavily most of your winter needs months ago, hence we are in a position to offer you lots of merchandise below its market value today.

Underwear

An indispensable article. We have a large and varied assortment. You will be wise to get our prices.

Men's Work Coats

Out-door work requires the heavy kind. We have them. Our prices are right.

Rubber Boots and Shoes

The famous Ball brand. Known and worn by everybody. No farmer can go through a winter comfortable without them. Big stock. Prices right.

Overcoats and Mackinaws

We can fit you men. We can supply the boy. A look at them will convince you.

Winter Caps

The kind that will make you feel good in zero weather. No frost-bitten ears in the kind we sell.

While shivering these cold mornings think of us, and remember that it pays to trade with a house that saves you money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

L. H. & ST. L. R. TIME TABLE.

No. 113 due at Ellmitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellmitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellmitch ... 3:40 p. m.
Lv. Irvington ... 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington ... 5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville ... 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington ... 10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington ... 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellmitch ... 1:04 p. m.

M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.

South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford ... 9:05 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford ... 6:45 p. m.
(Both "Mixed" Trains.)

Personal News and Social Events.

See Eck Rial for Kindling Wood.

Mr. W. C. Keene, of Shreve, paid us a visit Wednesday.

Mr. N. S. Barrass, of Taylor Mines, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. J. D. Williams, of Beaver Dam, was here Wednesday.

Mr. John Logsdon, of Resine, was in to see us yesterday.

Mr. T. W. Wallace, of Cromwell, was in town Wednesday.

Judge A. H. Tuck, of Morgantown, was in Hartford Monday.

Mr. W. H. Reid, of near Beaver Dam, was in town Saturday.

County Attorney A. D. Kirk was in Henderson Wednesday.

Mr. Vivian Ferguson, of Sunnydale, has purchased a new car.

Mr. Geo. T. Tinsley, of Simmons, was here on business last Saturday.

Mr. T. H. Maple has sold his property near Reda, to Oscar Ashley.

Judge C. M. Crowe was in Frank-

fort on business during the first of this week.

Mrs. G. H. Roberts, of Fordsville, visited relatives in Hartford Monday.

Mr. W. P. Midkiff, of Sulphur Springs, was among our visitors Saturday.

Col. John J. McHenry, of Louisville, was in Hartford last Saturday and Sunday.

The three-year-old son of Mr. Charlie Hoover, of East View, has diphtheria.

Mrs. E. P. Rogers, of Fordsville, was a visitor with Mrs. C. E. Smith Saturday.

Messrs. Sherman Condit, Heflin, and Harve Condit, Centertown, were here Monday.

Mr. Owen Jones, a steam boat pilot on the Ohio river, visited his parents at Ceralvo last week.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor, after an extended visit to relatives in Louisville, has returned home.

Mrs. A. C. Porter entertained her S. S. class at her home on Union street yesterday afternoon.

ELITE FLOUR—As good as is made—none better.
154 W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mrs. Mary Ranney, of near Cromwell, is very ill, and is not expected to live more than a few days.

Rev. A. D. Litchfield will begin a series of revival meetings at Mt. Hermon M. E. Church South on next Sunday.

Mr. I. S. Mason, of where ever insurance is to be written, was in Hartford and Taylor Mines first of this week.

The Fiscal Court met in special session here yesterday with all the justices and County Attorney, Kirk, present.

Mr. Hooker Williams, who has a position in Frankfort, came home on last Saturday to visit his family and be at the election.

Messrs. Lee Birk and J. N. Parish, of Owensboro, were here Monday

perfecting a county organization of a War Works Council. Having completed their mission they remained only a few hours.

Miss Ellen Gorman, of Beaver Dam, died in Louisville Monday and was buried at Shinkle Chapel Wednesday.

Mrs. Minnie Wedding, Mrs. W. H. Barnes, Miss Myrtle Lashbrook and Mr. Glenn Barnes were in Owensboro Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Cundiff, after a visit of several days with her father, John H. Glenn, has returned to her home in Hammond, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Woodward left Tuesday for San Angelo, Tex., where they will spend the winter with their son, Mr. J. C. Woodward.

Lieutenant Gilmore Keown, who had been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Keown, for several days, returned to Camp Taylor yesterday.

Miss Eula Woosley, who is teaching school near South Carrollton, visited her home folks at Narrows, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Dan King went to Owensboro Tuesday to see his brother, A. P. King, who was recently operated on for gall stones. Mr. King is reported as doing very well.

The members of the Fiscal Court, with Sheriff S. O. Keown and County Attorney A. D. Kirk, were entertained at dinner by Judge John B. Wilson and wife, yesterday.

Mrs. Logan Stevens, of Paradise, received notice Friday of the death of her father in Kansas, and, with her husband, left at once for that State to attend the funeral.

Hon. Alvis S. Bennett, Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee, of Louisville, was here the first of this week visiting his father and attending the election.

Mr. W. H. Parks has exchanged his residence and bottling business for 623 acres of Logan county land. A Mr. F. Douthitt, of Owensboro, being the party with whom Mr. Parks traded.

Mrs. Herbert Robinson, of Narrows, has gone to Louisville, where she has secured employment in order to be near her husband who was recently called to Camp Taylor for military service.

Mrs. John H. Thomas and little son, Linden, of Narrows, left yesterday for Louisville, where they expect to spend the winter. They will be with Mrs. Thomas' daughter, Mrs. J. L. Brashear.—Hartford Herald.

Rev. Russell Walker, who has been called to the pastorate of the Hartford Baptist church, delivered his first sermon on last Sunday to an appreciative audience. Rev. Walker and family will move here at an early date.

Capt. John G. Keown, with the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., who was called from his work in New Mexico, on account of the serious illness of his little daughter, Annie Morton, arrived here Tuesday night. The child was much improved when the Captain arrived.

Mr. W. H. Riley, of Union City, Tenn., came up first of the week to visit relatives and incidentally to be at the election. Mr. Riley has sold his bottling business in the Tennessee city and is now travelling for a Union City Waterproof Clothing Co.

Mr. Homer Robinson had both bones in his forearm broken in an accident at a saw mill at Narrows, a few days ago. Mr. Robinson was attempting to adjust a belt on a pulley when his hand was caught and drawn into the machinery, with the result mentioned.

Mrs. Lucinda Shanks, who is ninety-seven years old, is knitting for the soldier boys in France. This fine example of patriotism on the part of this aged woman should inspire the younger generation to renewed efforts to consult the comforts of our dear boys in a foreign field of war.

Mr. Press Wilson, of Grayson county and Mrs. Victoria Basham were married at Rosine yesterday. Mr. Wilson is 70 and Mrs. Basham 71 years of age. Mrs. Basham was formerly the widow of Vol Wilson, deceased, and by this latter marriage takes the name of Wilson for the second time.

Mr. M. L. Heavrin has received a card from the Rev. E. L. Miley, at Elizaville, Ky., stating that he and his wife went there to hold a meeting and that he and Mrs. Miley both

were stricken with typhoid fever. Rev. Miley recovered in about 10 days, but Mrs. Miley is still ill, being her fifth week that she has been bed-ridden, and the day before he wrote the card was the first time she had been conscious for 12 days. Rev. Miley's father died while he was ill, and he could not go to the funeral. Rev. Miley made many friends while holding a revival here a few months ago who sympathize with him in his affliction.

Mrs. Arthur Petty, of Henderson, visited her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Woodward, from Saturday to Monday. Mr. Petty, who had been assisting The Republican in the preparation of the ballots and other work during the past two weeks, accompanied Mrs. Petty home.

Mr. John Webb, of Route 7, near Noecreek, has sold his farm, and at public sale will dispose of his personal property on the 15th, preparatory to moving to Illinois, at an early date. Mr. Webb is a good citizen and we commend him and his family to those with whom he may locate.

Rev. S. E. Harlan left Wednesday for Utica, where he will conduct a series of meetings. The family of Rev. Harlan accompanied him and will remain with him while there. Rev. Harlan has just completed an interesting revival at the Union Grove Christian church, in the Taffy community.

Rev. J. T. Rushing, Presiding Elder, will fill the pulpit of the M. E. church here at 7 o'clock p. m., next Sunday. Quarterly Conference will be held in The Bank of Hartford Building on the following morning at 8 o'clock. All officials of the entire charge are urgently requested to be present with full and complete reports.

Miss Lillie Goldnamer, of Elizabethtown, State home demonstrator, will be in Fordsville on the 13th and in Beaver Dam the 14th of this month. Miss Goldnamer comes well recommended and her demonstrations in bread making, &c., will be worth witnessing. The ladies in these sections will, no doubt, be repaid for sacrifice of time necessary to attend these two meetings.

Editor John H. Thomas has his right arm in a sling as the result of a very bad sprain received Monday. Mr. Thomas was crossing the street behind a wagon loaded with lumber and there was one piece sticking out far beyond the other which he did not see. The pole struck him about the knees, throwing him to the ground, he falling with nearly all his weight on the arm that was injured.—Hartford Herald.

'Orrible.
Returned hero—What was the most 'orrible sight I ever saw in the trenches? Why, the Sergeant one night when I broke the rum jar.—Passing show.

His Business.
"What business are you engaged in?"
"Collecting."
"Collecting what?"
"The living the world owes me."

Any Free-Trader who says the American laborer is benefited by Free-Trade says that which is not true, and he who so says knows it is not true.—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Leader.

NOTICE.
The regular District Quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Tobacco Growers' Association will meet on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 10 a. m., Owensboro, at office. All members urged to be present.
J. E. GREGORY, Pres.

See W. E. ELLIS & BRO. for bale ties and poultry wire. Prices right. 1914

Eureka and Swansdown Flour for \$12.50 per barrel at W. E. ELLIS & BRO'S. 1914

Picture Patrons Notice.
Owing to the Excise tax placed upon picture films, the added expense and tax on same, which has been doubled and a 10 per cent war tax upon tickets sold, we will be compelled to charge 15 cents admission to all of our shows in the future, beginning Friday night.

STAR THEATRE.

TAX NOTICE.
Pay your taxes now and save the penalty which will go on soon.
S. O. KEOWN,
Sheriff Ohio County.

278 pastors attended the 78th Memphis annual conference, held at Murray on the 7th.

Be Sure and Mail Us Your List For
Anything You May Need In

LUMBER

SASH, DOORS,
COLUMNS, MILLWORK

For Our Lowest Prices.

Fordsville Planing Mill Company

INCORPORATED

JAKE WILSON, Mgr.

FORDSVILLE, KY.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS ARE BUSY IN FRANCE

From a dug-out in France, Y. M. C. A. officials in this country have received a story that they regard as a confirmation of the need which they hope to supply through their working units on the various fronts.

A British "Tommie," sitting with his messmates in one of the Triangle huts at the front, told the story of himself and his mother. It had to do with the final good-bye which he took of his mother, before leaving his home in London. After he had bade farewell to the other members of his family, his mother took him to her bed room where they could be alone, and putting both hands on his shoulders, looked squarely into his face:

"Son," she said, "it is no use my pretending that it does not break my heart to see you go. I know the long nights of waiting and anxiety that are ahead of me—wondering, praying, hoping. But it is not shrapnel or gas that I am most afraid of. I am a British mother, and if you go that way, I shall know how to bear it. I shall know what to tell my heart if they bring me the word: 'Your son has died in the service of his country.' But there are other things than shrapnel and gas at the front—other and more deadly things—more deadly to you and to your mother's heart."

"I brought you here to my own room—the room where you have kissed me good night every night for twenty years—to ask you if, when you have come home to us again, you will kiss your mother with as clean a heart as you will kiss her tonight. That is what will be on my heart while you are away, and that is what I want you to remember as the last word I had to say to you."

Y. M. C. A. officials in America, in the faith that mother is a fairly typical one, are planning their war work with just that need in mind. "American mothers," said Fletcher S. Brockman, assistant to John R. Moot, in the direction of the war work, "are not asking whether their sons will come back, so much as how they will come back. We mean that they shall come back clean, and all our endeavor shall be directed to that end."

It has been the experience of the armies at the front that the morale and the morals of the men are apt to be impaired by various evil influences unless positive substitutes for these influences are set in motion. The Y. M. C. A. working units at the fronts have operated on the theory that healthy sports and pastimes will satisfy just the need which frequently, in their absence, lead the men to seek less desirable methods of recreation. How precisely correct this theory is may be learned from the accounts recited by officers who have witnessed the process. It means a happier and a healthier unit of fighting men, and that means a sturdier and less readily impaired morale.

Games, social intercourse, religious services and human ministrations of all kinds, have taken the place of evil influences and doubtful adventures in all those camps where the Y. M. C. A. has been able to establish working units, according to the reports on morale made by the officers on the various fronts. This Y. M. C. A. War Work Council means to extend its operations until no single fighting unit shall be without the service which the Y. M. C. A. unit can render. It is determined, in the words of Mr. Brockman, to be able to tell every American mother—and every mother in the countries of the Allies—that her son will not be preyed upon by the enemies of his soul, while he is fighting the enemies of his country. If he is permitted to come back at all, say they, he will come back sound and clean as when he left.

A nation-wide campaign to provide funds for the Y. M. C. A. work for our soldiers will be made the week of November 11-19. Our community has a local War-Work Council which will organize our campaign and it is expected that our quota will be cheerfully given.

funds for the Y. M. C. A. work for our soldiers will be made the week of November 11-19. Our community has a local War-Work Council which will organize our campaign and it is expected that our quota will be cheerfully given.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Com'th of Kentucky, Plaintiff,
vs.—Notice of Sale.

Pete Norman, et al., Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court entered at its September term, 1917, for the purpose of paying the judgment of Laura Miller vs. Pete Norman, amounting to \$358.70 and the cost in this action, \$39.65, together with the costs of this sale, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday, Nov. 26, 1917, it being the first day of the regular term of the Ohio Circuit Court, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described land to-wit: The 1-7 interest of Pete Norman in a tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, near Green River and on the waters of Indian Camp Creek, being a part of lots 1 and 3 of the Lucy J. Reid land and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stone on the west side of the Cromwell and Green River Church road at the corner of Mrs. Hobdy's land in the old Philadelphia church lot, running in the center of the said road to a stone in corner of Tilford's fence, corner marked on stone, on south side of road; thence S. to hickory and elm in the Lucy J. Reid land, corner with the Luckier land on said trees; thence N. 84 E. 42 poles to a stake in big road, white oak marked on south side of said road; thence with road south 75 east 4 poles to a stone in the road, white oak marked on north side as corner in lot 3; thence N. 20 E. 52 poles to beech; thence N. 13 W. 18 poles to a hickory, white oak and gum on the creek, one of the original lines of the 287 acre survey; thence up the creek with its meanderings to a stone on big road to Stewartville; thence S with said road opposite watering place on said creek, crossing said road and running with said creek with its meandering to a maple and dogwood, cornering with James Shields, being corners in deed from Lucy J. Reid to W. G. Tilford; thence with original line S. 48 W. 96 poles to the beginning corner, containing 100 acres more or less and being same land conveyed to Reuben Norman by J. W. Cooper and wife on the 3rd day of January 1886, and which deed is of record in the Ohio County Court Clerk's office in Deed Book 14, page 305. Said land to be sold subject to the dower rights of the dependant, Ann Norman.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond immediately after sale, which bond shall be approved by the Commissioner, and a lien will be retained on said land as additional security.

Given under my hand, this November 7th, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
Master Commissioner.
C. E. Smith, Attorney.

NOTICE.

After October 1, 1917, I will be in the office of Dr. A. B. Riley from 1:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m., and in my office over Williams Drug Store from 9:00 a. m., to 12:00 noon.

DR. E. B. PENDLETON.

PAY YOUR TAX.

JUST TWENTY MORE DAYS BEFORE THE PENALTY GOES ON YOUR TAX. PAY NOW AND AVOID THE RUSH.

S. O. KEOWN, Sheriff.

For Sale or Trade.

One 10 h. p. J. I. Case Engine, also well drilling outfit and one complete saw rig. F. T. JACOBS, 1914

Farm Department

Storing Potatoes For Winter.

It is of great importance that the potatoes raised this year should be stored under proper conditions. Even when every precaution is taken, the wastage of potatoes during the winter is considerable; under bad conditions of storage, it is very great indeed.

In order that the best methods may be adopted by the small growers, those who have not had the experience in the storage of potatoes, should know the chief causes of the wastage. These causes are:

First—Sweating, heating and consequent rot; often due to insufficient ventilation.

Two—Rotting: due to potatoes getting wet at the time of putting them in storage.

Third—Injury from frost.

Fourth—Decay: owing to disease in the tubers at the time of storage.

Five—Sprouting of tubers in the spring.

It is not possible to prevent altogether losses from these causes, but by using the best methods of storage, it is possible to reduce them very materially.

This may be done by taking care to guard against losses from each of these causes:

First—Sweating and heating occur if the freshly dug potatoes are piled in too large piles, so that the air can not circulate between the tubers. The risk of loss from this cause is greatest in the fall, immediately after the tubers have been dug, and it is, therefore, important that potatoes when dug, should not be put in unnecessary large piles, nor kept in ill-ventilated room.

Two—Rotting from getting the potatoes wet. If the potatoes, at the digging time, are allowed to get wet and to go into storage in that condition, rotting is sure to occur. Be careful to have your potatoes dry before storing.

Three—Injury from frost: Potatoes are easily damaged by frost. If they become frozen, their market value is destroyed. Therefore, take every precaution to protect the tubers from frost before and after digging.

Fourth—Disease. There are several diseases of the potato which destroy the tuber, and if diseased tubers are mixed with the sound ones, the disease spreads rapidly; therefore, it is necessary to sort the potatoes carefully, eliminating all of the disease, the cuts, cuts and dirt before placing them into permanent storage for the winter. All of the cuts, cuts, misshapen and diseased tubers should be fed to the poultry and live stock, but should be steamed or boiled before being fed, as in this way you increase the food value, and also destroy the germs of the disease, so that it will not get into the manure, and thence into the land.

Fifth—By proper ventilation of the cellar or storage room, and by holding the temperature at near 35 degrees F. as possible, you can keep the potatoes from sprouting.

Selection of Seed. Seed for next year's planting should be selected from hills that produce all nice, true to type potatoes. These should be selected at the digging time, and stored separately in crates or boxes, and by storing them in a well-lighted room, where the temperature can be held at from 34 to 40 degrees, with a little ventilation, and this seed planted next spring, the grower will make a start toward improving the quality of his potatoes, instead of as in the past, simply planting the culls or runouts.

Waste in Holding Hogs.

A loss of live weight of hogs and waste of feed result from the practice of purchasing local hogs in small lots and holding them in local stockyards until a carload shipment is collected, according to specialists of the United States Bureau of Markets. They point out that at this and other seasons when runs are light, it often takes local buyers four or five days to assemble enough small lots for a carload. As facilities for feed and watering are inferior in small yards, the hogs make no further gains on their feed and often suffer actual loss of live weight. Local buyers, therefore, would do well to specify a certain day for the delivery of lots from the various farms and load and ship without holding. Farmers also could club together to make up co-operative carload shipments on regular week days, thus saving the margin lost in individual small-lot selling.

Best Way to Eradicate Corn Earworm.

Strike at the bollworm or corn earworm in the fall. Plowing has proved the most effective weapon against this \$30,000,000 pest. The defeat of this ravager of cotton

or so vulnerable as when the insect is in the pupal or wintering stage, an entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture says in recent publication intended to convey to farmers ways of making life very unhappy for this serious pest. The publication, *Farmers' Bulletin 873*, "The Bollworm or Corn Earworm," by F. C. Bishop, describes the insect, its habits, and control methods, of which fall plowing is the most important.

Names of the Worm.

The worm has several names—cotton bollworm, corn earworm, tomato fruitworm, and false budworm of tobacco. Under these names it is widely known in nearly all parts of the United States, and the damage it does is increasing from year to year. The character of its attack on all the crops affected is similar. The caterpillars usually bore into and feed within the plant tissues.

When mature the insect is a moth or miller about 1 1/2 inches across the wings when spread. It varies in color from a light brown or olive green to pale yellow, and it is commonly seen flying about in the evening. The larvae or caterpillars are very small when first hatched. When full grown they are about 1 1/2 inches in length, and their color varies from pale green to almost black. They leave the plant when fully fed and burrow into the ground, where they form a kind of cell in which they transform to the resting stage. The last brood in the fall stays in the ground at a depth of 4 to 6 inches until warm weather the following spring.

Important Step in Controlling Pest. Through breaking of the land in which the worms have buried themselves for the winter, at some time in late fall or winter, is the most important single step in controlling this pest. The practice of fall and winter plowing, aside from bollworm control, is desirable because it conserves the moisture, puts the ground in better condition for planting and enables the farmer to plant at the proper time the following spring. Furthermore, fall plowing destroys eggs of grasshoppers, hibernating places of chinch bugs and other destructive insects. The bulletin mentioned also discusses other means of combating the worms as they appear on crops in the spring.

Thrift Thought.

Don't throw away left-over skim milk, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a nutritious food, and every drop of it should be used. One way to utilize it is to make milk-vegetable soups.

Milk-Vegetable Soup.

To each 2 cupsful of milk use 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1 tablespoonful of butter, two-thirds of a cupful of a thoroughly cooked vegetable, finely chopped, mashed, or put through a sieve, and salt to taste. Thicken the milk with the flour as for milk gravy and add the other ingredients.

Practically any vegetable except tomatoes may be used with the other ingredients as stated. If tomatoes are used, a little soda should be added to them to prevent the milk from curdling.

Egg-Producing Dozen.

Feed to produce one dozen eggs costs 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with 2-year-old hens, and 19 cents with 3-year-old hens, in a three-year feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices. Tables of rations and costs presented in the report enable poultrymen to make these corrections when compared to 1917 prices. In Bulletin 561 of the department, "Feed Cost of Egg Production," the specialists describe in detail this test, which was undertaken to compare the costs of various rations fed under general farm conditions. Much information relating to feeding under the various conditions also was learned in the experiment.

Test Included 366 Fowls.

Starting with 6 pens of 36 pullets each, the test was enlarged to include 16 pens containing 366 fowls. Most of the pens were made up of 30 standard-bred pullets, bred and reared under the same conditions and selected for vigor, standard shape, and color. Some flocks consisted of fowls of one breed, while others contained more than one kind of pure-bred fowls of the general-purpose type. Pens of cross-bred pullets also were used.

With the exception of three flocks which were confined to good-sized yards, all the fowls were allowed free range over several acres of rough land. Detailed records were kept of the feed used, the weight of the eggs, and other observations were made.

production, such as molting and broodiness. The test was conducted on the experiment farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Beltsville, Md. Summarizing the results of the tests, the specialists draw these conclusions:

Average Egg Yields.

The average egg yield for the first laying year in all pens was 131 eggs, and the highest pen average yield was 169.5 eggs. In the second year the average egg yield of all pens was 92.7 eggs, which decreased to 78.2 eggs in the third laying year.

The average value of eggs over feed cost the first laying year was \$2.56 per hen, falling to \$1.41 the second year, and to \$0.79 the third year. The highest average value in any pen was \$3.41.

The general-purpose fowls consumed annually 72 pounds of feed, which cost \$1.13, while the Leghorns ate 55 pounds, which cost 87 cents.

Good results were obtained with rations both with and without oats. The use of this grain added variety to the ration without increasing the cost.

Effect of Feeding Beef Scrap.

Fowls not fed any beef scrap or other animal protein laid only 90 eggs during their pullet year compared with 137 eggs from the beef-scrap pens, and 84 compared with 83 in their second year. The eggs of the no-beef-scrap pens cost about 2.2 cents per dozen more to produce the first laying year, but these costs were about equal during the second year. The fowls not fed beef scrap laid very poorly in winter, thus materially reducing the value of their eggs.

Cottonseed meal used in place of beef scrap as a high protein feed in the ration produced brown or greenish spots on the yolks of the eggs, especially in warm weather, making a considerable proportion of them unfit for market. Eggs were produced more cheaply and at a considerably greater profit on the beef-scrap ration.

Fish Meal as Source of Protein.

Fish meal at \$7 a ton less than beef scrap proved to be a good high-protein feed, which can be used to advantage to replace beef scrap. The fish meal did not in any way affect the flavor or quality of the eggs.

General purpose fowls allowed to select their own mash constituents ate a dry mash containing about 63 per cent corn meal, 19 per cent beef scrap, 9 per cent bran, and 9 per cent middlings. Leghorns ate a mash of about 66 per cent corn meal, 26 per cent beef scrap, and 4 per cent each of bran and middlings. No better results were obtained by this method of feeding than where the ground grains were mixed together in a mash.

Some Good Mashers.

Good mashers, as indicated by these experiments, may be made of 66 per cent corn meal, 26 per cent beef scrap, and 4 per cent each of bran and middlings, or 2 pounds of corn meal and 1 pound each of bran, middlings, and beef scrap, with a scratch feed in each ration of equal parts by weights of cracked corn, wheat, and oats, which is fed so that the hens receive about equal parts of scratch feed and of mash.

The Leghorns on free range gave a considerably greater egg yield than those confined to a fair-sized yard. This difference was less marked in the general-purpose hens.

Cost of Green Feed.

Sprouting oats fed as green feed to hens confined to yards cost about 10 cents per hen a year and 1 cent per dozen eggs, not including any charges for labor and equipment. The hens ate on an average in one year about 1.3 pounds of oyster shell and 0.7 of a pound of grit, which together cost about 1 cent per hen.

The Leghorns did not lay as well in the winter as the general-purpose breeds, especially during their second year, but the Leghorns produced eggs about 3 cents per dozen cheaper during their first year, 6.4 cents cheaper in their second year, and 3.2 cents cheaper in their third year than the general-purpose breeds. One pen of Leghorn pullets produced eggs in their first year at a feed cost of 6.7 cents per dozen, while the value of the eggs per hen for the year was \$2.41 over cost of feed.

Weight of Eggs.

The average weight of a dozen eggs from the general-purpose fowls during their pullet year was 1.53 pounds, 1.60 during their second year, and 1.63 during their third laying year. The eggs from the Leghorns averaged 1.45 pounds during their pullet year, and 1.49 during their second and third years.

The egg-production of the general-purpose fowls decreased 32 per cent in their second laying year. The decrease was considerably less in the Leghorns, their 2-year average egg production exceeding that of the general-purpose breeds by 19 eggs. The decrease in production from the second to the third year was only 4 per cent with the Leghorns, compared with 13 per cent in the general-purpose breeds.

The cheapest eggs are produced in

the spring—during April, May, and June—while the greatest cost occurs in October, November, and December. The lowest monthly feed cost of a dozen eggs in any of these experiments was 4 cents, while in some cases no eggs at all were produced during the month.

How He Saw The Light.

Out in Nebraska a county agent had experienced much difficulty in interesting a certain farmer in proposed agricultural improvement campaigns. This farmer, who, was of much influence in the community, considered his own individual success a proof that Government co-operation with farmers is entirely unnecessary. A special representative of the extension office of the United States Department of Agriculture who visited that section was told of the case by the county agent. He went to the farmer and found him cold and unresponsive.

"You are standing in the way of your country when your country is at war," said the special agent to the farmer finally. "Do you realize that?"

"No," said the farmer, "I hadn't thought of it that way."

"Well, do think of it that way awhile," suggested the special agent.

"The man who doesn't help his country at this time is hurting his country, and to hurt your country when your country is at war is a pretty bad thing to do, don't you think so?"

"You bet I do," said the farmer, "chawing out for the first time during the interview. 'You don't think I am that kind of a man, do you? I'll do anything for my country. I'll fight.'"

Here's Your Chance.

"All right," said the agent. "Here's your chance. See that your farm and all the farms in your county increase their yields and their cultivated acreage. It isn't picturesque, but it is service—real service, great and genuine service. Now that's what the Government wants you to do. That's the purpose of these special county organizations. That's what these emergency county agents, like the one in this county, are urging. What about it? Your country wants you to help. Either you will or you won't—and if you won't help your own country, you are indirectly helping the enemy. What your country wants you to do is to plant more land, specialize on certain crops, and cultivate so as to increase production. It is all figured out to harmonize with a great national program, scientifically and efficiently arranged. The community organizations, co-operating in each community throughout the United States, are essential to the realization of this national plan—and that plan is absolutely necessary of accomplishment if we are to win the war. Now we are trying to organize this country in harmony with this plan. You have opposed it. Don't you see what that means?"

"When is that county meeting?" asked the farmer.

"To-night."

"I'll be there to-night and make a speech. You are mighty right—I hadn't thought of it that way. You'll never have another chance to insinuate that I am not with my country in this war."

The Nebraska farmer spoke that night. And by a unanimous vote the meeting arranged for organized agricultural work throughout that county.

Freezing.

Clarence—"Would you scream if I kissed you?"

Clara—"Do you flatter yourself that I would be speechless with joy?"

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. BROWN, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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FOOD IN PRISON CAMPS OF GERMANS

FRENCH AND ALBANIANS RAKE CAMP WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE.

(Staff Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Army Headquarters, Florina, Macedonia, Oct. 5.—Gen. Grosetti, commander in chief of the left wing of the Army of the Orient, was at headquarters here a few days ago when his chief of staff, Col. Expert-Besancon, arrived with welcome news of a big success. Our party had just arrived from Gen. Sarraill's headquarters at Saloniki, and this gave the opportunity of sharing in the good news and of observing its sequel when the French official account was verified and the German account was proved to be incorrect.

Col. Besancon's good news was that the French forces, co-operating with the Albanian mountaineers, had caught an Austrian detachment in a pocket and made short work of it. The Austrians had stacked their arms and were about their camp duties with their coats off. Suddenly the French and Albanians burst on them from surrounding hills, sweeping the camp with a machine gun fire from a high cliff. The fight was quick and awful. The Austrians had no time to get their guns. They were literally annihilated. Those who were not killed, surrendered. The counted dead numbered 300, the prisoners 450. The French-Albanian losses were only three men killed and seven wounded.

Say Germans "Fibbed."

The French official communique duly recorded this incident, with the killed and wounded. The German communique also referred to it, but gave a different version. According to the Germans, the French made an attack, which was repulsed with loss. That night the American ambulance section from Leland Stanford University, Cal., arrived with some of the wounded, and with independent evidence, based on talking with the captured prisoners, and counting them, that the French version had told the truth and the German version had concealed it.

The whole route from Saloniki to Florina ran thru a vast marshy plain, with scummy water and a foggy miasma hanging over it. This was the deadly fever zone, which dragged the vitality out of troops. The Vardar river, for which Serbs and Bulgars contend, was crossed at 7 o'clock. It is a shallow, marshy stream, deadly with fever germs and breaks into three irregular branches crossed by a long steel bridge.

From end to end of this low plague region Serb soldiers were giving another evidence of their heroism and endurance. They were at every bridge and culvert, and formed the guard for the whole railway route, so vital in moving troops and supplies. Most of the Serb soldiers were old men. Their tents were down in the marsh, and they were literally living in the scummy water. They looked yellow from this terrible work.

West of the Vardar, Macedonia grows more fertile. There are small farms, with water buffaloes dragging primitive wooden ploughs. This is the region which the Greek Government hopes to reclaim into a vast farming section.

Nearing army headquarters at Florina, there are evidence of the heavy fighting which had been going on. The splendid five-span steel bridge, at Eksisu, had been blown up by the Bulgarian-Austrians, as they fell back after the last drive. The twisted framework of the bridge was down in a gully, with portions of the girders hanging to the piers at either end. The enemy was only a few miles to the north, and was still showing its resentment for this drive.

At the nearby British Red Cross Hospital, at Vertekop, we saw where bombs had just been dropped in an air raid, killing a number of sick and several nurses, altho huge red crosses, laid flat on the ground, plainly showed this was a hospital entitled to protection.

Gen. Grosetti, keeps hammering away on this Monastir front, just as he did on the Marne and the Yser. He had had one of the most notable careers of the war. It was his diversion of Foch's army, which made the battle of the Marne, which in the judgment of military experts turned the tide in that great battle. Then he was in the big Champagne offensive, and the Argonne, and on the Yser, and now he is in chief command of the French, Serb, Russian, Italian and Greek divisions which have cleared the enemy from Monastir, pressed him back forty miles, and has the task of keeping him on the move to the rear.—Louisville Herald.

Republicans have always recognized the desirability of maintaining a

balance of trade as a means of keeping money in this country. In order to discourage Americans from buying abroad and thus sending gold abroad, we maintained a Protective Tariff.—Augusta (Me.) Kennebec Journal, 10.13.17.

Mrs. P. O. Stuchell Tells How She Cured Her Son of a Cold.

"When my son Ellis was sick with a cold last winter I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It helped him at once and quickly broke up his cold," writes Mrs. P. O. Stuchell, Homer City, Pa. This remedy has been in use for many years. Its good qualities have been fully proven by many thousands of people. It is pleasant and safe to take.

BANK ROBBED AND CASHIER KIDNAPPED

Glenwood, Ark., November 4.—Five unmasked men held up the Bank of Glenwood at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, kidnaped the cashier, K. E. Hallman, and escaped with him and \$8,000 in an automobile.

Two of the men entered the rear and two went in the front door of the building. The bank employees and several patrons were covered with revolvers and after the robbers got all the money in sight, using Hallman as a shield, they backed outside to their automobile and dashed away.

Assistant Cashier Gibbs organized a posse and started in pursuit in an automobile. The bandits were sighted several miles out from town, but they forced Hallman to stand erect on the rear seat and the pursuers dared not fire for fear of hitting him.

The robbers began firing at their pursuers and when the assistant cashier's machine was getting in close range, one bullet hit the driver, Roy Watson, tearing away one of his fingers. Other posses were organized and started in pursuit of the bandits, who were headed toward the hills across the state line in Oklahoma.

Hallman was turned loose at Albert, twenty miles from Glenwood, after the bandits abandoned their automobile and forced him to count and divide the \$8,000 among them.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Harve Condit, et al., Plaintiffs, vs.—Notice of Sale. Ex Parte.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered in the above styled action at the September term, 1917, of the Ohio Circuit Court, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds among those entitled thereto and the purpose of paying the cost of this action and of this sale, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, on Monday, November 26, 1917, being the first day of a regular term of the Ohio Circuit Court, at about the hour of one o'clock p. m., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

Two tracts of land situated and being in Ohio county, Kentucky, and bounded and described as follows:

Tract No. 1—Beginning at a stake on the south bank of Rough River, corner of Every Bros.' land; thence with their line S. 64 W. 134 poles to a sweet gum, elm and hickory; thence N. 26 W. 60 poles to a stake; thence N. 64 W. 63 poles and 15 links to two elms on the bank of Rough River; thence up Rough River with its meanders to the beginning, containing 58½ acres, more or less. Being the same land conveyed to W. F. Condit by L. H. Condit and wife, Hallie Condit, on the 10th day of August, 1914, by deed of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office, in deed book 50, page 418.

Tract No. 2—Beginning at a stone and hickory stump on the bank of Rough River, the said stump is the stump of the hickory tree called for in former deeds to this land, known as the Spangler tract; thence due south 368 poles to a willow and black oak on the north bank of Grassy Creek to Rough River; thence up Rough River to the beginning and containing 100 acres.

The interest of the infants, Byron V. and Lou Belle Williams in said land will not be paid, but will retain a lien on said land until the guardian of each of said infants shall qualify and execute bond in this court.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with good and sufficient security for the purchase price of said land immediately after sale, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Given under my hand this the 5th day of November, 1917.

OTTO C. MARTIN,
Master Commissioner.
Barnes & Smith, Attorneys.



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There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

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You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help. "I was taken sick, seemed to be . . .," writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

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KENTUCKY LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL

The Kentucky Library War Council is making a supreme effort to procure and place in the hands of the soldier boys in Camp Zachary Taylor a library of good and wholesome books and magazines for the entertainment and instruction of the soldier boys in training. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts and friends who see this will doubtless be constrained to donate liberally towards this blessing to the boys in camp.

There will be hundreds of men and boys entertained and instructed by this means and if you have no loved ones there, remember some one else has and you may have sometime and the time to act is NOW. The following donations have already been received by the committee:

Hartford Ladies' Club, Books \$	75.00
Hartford Graded School,	17.00
Hartford Methodist Sunday School	3.48
Beaver Dam Graded School, Books	32.78
Beaver Dam Graded School, Same, books	18.00
M. A. Fogle	1.00
Rockport Lodge No. 312, F. & A. M.	2.00
Dundee Methodist Sunday School	4.00
Ball's Run Baptist church,	9.75
J. C. Her, Books,	25.00

Total

It is the earnest desire of all that Ohio county's part of the fund necessary—\$575—he raised as soon as possible that the good work may begin. The cash and books shown above will be sent at once to the camp and all the schools, Sunday Schools, churches, lodges as well as individuals in Ohio county will respond promptly and liberally and send their donations in cash or good books and magazines to the treasurer, Miss Margaret Marks, Hartford. Due credit will be given the donors in these columns and the thanks and blessings of many homesick soldier boys will be your reward.

JNO. B. WILSON,
Director for Ohio County.

CENTERTOWN.

Nov. 7.—Miss Bessie Mason was at home Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Nellie Goodall and Mrs. Matthe Schroeter went to Beaver Dam last Friday.

Mrs. Josephine Clemmons returned to her home near Glendale Friday, after spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. G. E. Matthews.

Miss Dena Mae Carter spent the week-end with relatives near Providence, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Knott spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Harve Condit.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Calloway were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mackey Sunday.

Miss Eunice Shults, of Rockport, was the guest of Miss Bessie Mason from Friday till Sunday.

Rev. John Hamilton delivered an excellent sermon at the M. E. church Sunday.

Mrs. Elton Parton, of near Fordsville, visited Mrs. C. S. Matthews Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Alice Bossett is very sick with lagrippe at this writing.

Charlie Lawrence, who has had tonsillitis for some time, is able to be out again.

"Uncle" Wayne James is on the sick list.

Mr. Ed Nelson, wife and child, visited Mrs. Lou Maddox Sunday.

FORDSVILLE.

Nov. 8.—Mr. Pole Lanum and wife went to Owensboro Tuesday to visit relatives.

Mr. Tode Boyd had a very severe accident Tuesday. He had a chimney to fall on him, breaking his leg.

Mr. William H. Smith sold a fine horse last week for \$200.

Runner Smith came home from Louisville and spent a few days with his parents.

Mr. Arthur Daniel, who came in from Texas, has been called to the army.

Bud Sapp has returned home from Louisville, where he had been at work for sometime.

The election is over and every one is ready to go on in the same old way.

The new buildings are all about completed and Fordsville is looking very much improved.

Ben Stevens was in town Sunday.

Mrs. Will Park is very sick at this writing.

G. D. Royal has moved from Hartford street to Frank Wallace's property, near depot.

Mrs. Amanda Park, of Narrows, visited her son, Wm. Park, Tuesday.

Mr. Point Crowe was in Owensboro last week.

Mr. John D. Rabbage, editor of the Breckenridge News, was here Saturday.

Newt. Baize says he was left at the post.

The L. H. & St. L. train wrecked

just above here Monday night; the engine was ditched with several coaches, but no one was hurt.

Charlie Kossinger was re-elected police judge.

Grant Pollard, of Shreve, spent the night here Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Miller made a business trip to Owensboro last week.

Jake Wilson has put in a full line of furniture in connection with his hardware.

Young Powell, of Louisville, is lecturing each night at the Baptist church in the interest of S. S. teachers.

The Baptist church here called Bro. Whittington to preach for them, and voted to have preaching every Sunday.

Esquire Evans says that if the Democrats had nominated him he would have known how to get his name on the ticket.

BAID KNOB.

Nov. 7.—We are having some fine weather now. Here's hoping it continues for quite a while.

Mrs. Mary Ranney is very ill and not expected to survive many days.

Mrs. J. M. Sandefur is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Taylor and family at this writing.

Prayer meeting is still progressing nicely at this place. Mr. H. W. Taylor led last Saturday night and Mr. Arthur Havens was appointed to lead next Saturday night. Everybody come out and join the little faithful band of workers.

Mrs. C. W. Wallace and little daughter, Miss Ruth Fidelia, spent the 2nd with Mrs. W. T. Taylor and family.

Mrs. — Hudson and daughter, Miss Irene, and Miss Geneva Moseley, of near Horton, spent the 4th with Mrs. F. Rafferty.

Sabbath school is progressing nicely at Mt. Pleasant Church, near here.

A revival meeting will begin at Mt. Zion Church, near here, on Monday night after the 2nd Sunday.

Misses Josie and Ivy Johnson were pleasant callers of Miss Fannie Mae Smith, on the 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davis, of Taylor Mines, visited his father, Mr. R. W. Davis, Saturday night and Sunday.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT?—DO YOU KNIT?

The following patriotic women of Hartford and vicinity have responded to the appeal of the American Red Cross Association and are busy knitting sweaters, mufflers and socks for our soldiers and sailors:

Mrs. Martha Ross, Mrs. F. B. DeWitt, Mrs. A. W. Logan, Mrs. John B. Wilson, Mrs. S. T. Hunter, Mrs. Fannie Taylor, Mrs. Iola Felix, Mrs. Sallie Thomas, Mrs. Ella Morton, Mrs. J. G. Keown, Mrs. Helen Igleheart, Mrs. Amanda Nance, Mrs. Jas. Thomas, Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, Mrs. R. R. Wedding, Mrs. Steve May, Mrs. Andrew Williams, Mrs. Lucinda Shanks, Mrs. J. A. Bennett, Miss Etta Holder, Mrs. John A. Duke, Mrs. R. E. L. Simmerman, Miss Winnie Davis Simmerman, Mrs. T. L. Griffin, Mrs. Minnie Wedding, Mrs. Emma Hudson, Mrs. — Lashbrook, Mrs. Jennie Miller, Mrs. Joe Robertson, Mrs. Peter Shown, Mrs. Ollie Barnett, Miss Lettie Marks, Miss Margaret Marks, Mrs. T. S. Marks.

The yarn is furnished by the Louisville Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the garments are sent to our boys free of cost to them. These garments add greatly to the comfort of our boys in the trenches, and knitting is one of the many ways we at home can show our patriotism.

Why Discriminate?

An Irishman who had only been here a few days, was invited to take an automobile ride with a friend. They were going thru a country road at a high speed, when a traffic policeman, on the lookout for speedsters, gave chase on his motorcycle.

He caught up with them, and announced:

"You're pinched for speeding."

"Pinched for speeding?" repeated the Irishman. "Begorra, wasn't yer goin' as fast as us yourself?"—Everybody's Magazine.

CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET.

FIRST DAY—NOV. 26.

(for orders)
5173 Com'th. vs. Everett Guy
5185 Com'th. vs. Shelby Morris
5193 Com'th. vs. Arthur Duncan
5217 Com'th. vs. Claude Graves
5218 Com'th. vs. Same.
5219 Com'th. vs. Same.
5224 Com'th. vs. Murray Crowe
5225 Com'th. vs. Lorenza Hamilton.
5226 Com'th. vs. Murray Crowe
5233 Com'th. vs. Claude Graves
5241 Com'th. vs. Jesse Fulkerson, et al.
5244 Com'th. vs. Owen Crowe.
5259 Com'th. vs. Reed Hunt, et al.
5277 Com'th. vs. Owen Cash, et al.
5278 Com'th. vs. Henry Whittaker.
5284 Com'th. vs. Herbert Midkiff.
5290 Com'th. vs. Tessie Bassett.
5293 Com'th. vs. Same.
5294 Com'th. vs. Joe Parly, et al.
5299 Com'th. vs. Caney Daffron.
5305 Com'th. vs. Marshall Nail.
5310 Com'th. vs. Lottie Paris.

5314 Com'th. vs. Tom Oller.
5330 Com'th. vs. Dave Duke.
5334 Com'th. vs. Same.
5335 Com'th. vs. Same.
5336 Com'th. vs. Same.
5337 Com'th. vs. Same.
5338 Com'th. vs. Same.
5352 Com'th. vs. Alvey Fogle.
5353 Com'th. vs. Same.
5355 Com'th. vs. L. M. Roach.
5364 Com'th. vs. Mose Hurt.
5365 Com'th. vs. Same.
5366 Com'th. vs. Marion Likens.
5367 Com'th. vs. Same.
5368 Com'th. vs. John Coleman.
5371 Com'th. vs. Claude Ford.
5372 Com'th. vs. Elvis Grant.
5373 Com'th. vs. Claude Ford.
5374 Com'th. vs. Elvis Grant.
5375 Com'th. vs. Claude Ford, &c.
5398 Com'th. vs. Ellis Bush.
5399 Com'th. vs. Charles Hubert Basham.
5401 Com'th. vs. Lou Sullenger.
5410 Com'th. vs. F. B. DeWitt.

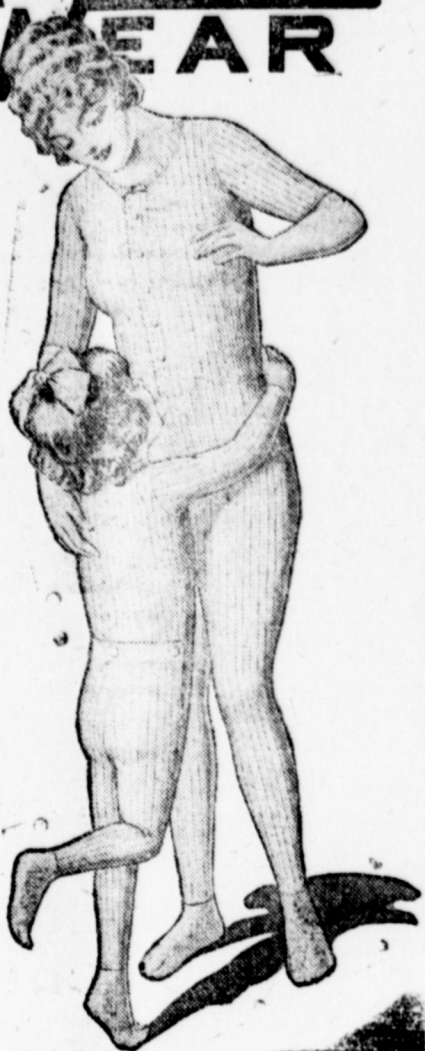
5411 Com'th. vs. J. W. Whitesides.
5412 Com'th. vs. Same.
5415 Com'th. vs. Ned Douglass.
5417 Com'th. vs. Same.
5418 Com'th. vs. Same.
5419 Com'th. vs. Same.
5420 Com'th. vs. Same.
5421 Com'th. vs. Same.
5422 Com'th. vs. Same.
5423 Com'th. vs. Same.
5426 Com'th. vs. S. B. Brooklin.
5427 Com'th. vs. Same.
5436 Com'th. vs. John Henry Simmons.
5443 Com'th. vs. Temp Martin.
5444 Com'th. vs. Claude Webster. (trial docket)
5306 Com'th. vs. Dick Stewart.
5325 Com'th. vs. Ike Frank, &c.
5346 Com'th. vs. Tom Crahan.
5381 Com'th. vs. Charley Hoover.
5402 Com'th. vs. John Decker.
5404 Com'th. vs. John Reader.
5405 Com'th. vs. Same.
5406 Com'th. vs. Same.

5407 Com'th. vs. Same.
5408 Com'th. vs. Same.
5409 Com'th. vs. Same.
5424 Com'th. vs. John Decker.
5425 Com'th. vs. Same.
SECOND DAY—NOV. 27.
5279 Com'th. vs. Joe St. Clair, et al.
5280 Com'th. vs. Mose Wilson.
5311 Com'th. vs. Hardin Tanner, &c.
5328 Com'th. vs. Ed Wilkerson.
5348 Com'th. vs. Tip Beasley.
5357 Com'th. vs. Leonard Anderson.
5359 Com'th. vs. George Hilliard.
5382 Com'th. vs. George Gwells.
5428 Com'th. vs. Enos Lawrence.
5429 Com'th. vs. Same.
5435 Com'th. vs. Paul Carter.
5449 Com'th. vs. Mack Owen.
THIRD DAY—NOV. 28.
5326 Com'th. vs. Ernest Litsey.
5403 Com'th. vs. Homer McNutt.
5413 Com'th. vs. Jake Bowen.
5414 Com'th. vs. Same.
5430 Com'th. vs. Harry Griffin.
5431 Com'th. vs. Same.

5433 Com'th. vs. Leonard Anderson.
5446 Com'th. vs. Rex Arbuckle.
FOURTH DAY—NOV. 29.
5309 Com'th. vs. R. L. Paris.
5327 Com'th. vs. Wm. Otis Reynolds
5395 Com'th. vs. Adams Express Co.
5396 Com'th. vs. Same.
5432 Com'th. vs. Leonard Anderson.
5434 Com'th. vs. Ought Baldwin, &c.
5437 Com'th. vs. Alex Kelly.
5438 Com'th. vs. Irvin Burden.
5439 Com'th. vs. Charley Peach.
5440 Com'th. vs. Ben Harrison Whitehouse.
5441 Com'th. vs. Tom Wright.
5442 Com'th. vs. Basil Lawrence.
5445 Com'th. vs. Bud Taylor.
5447 Com'th. vs. Clyde Funk.
5448 Com'th. vs. Henry Barnes.
5450 Com'th. vs. Quintin Park.
5451 Com'th. vs. Jesse Wilson.
5452 Com'th. vs. John Wilbur Wilson.
5453 Com'th. vs. J. P. Taylor.
5454 Com'th. vs. Same.

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